





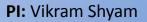


ASME Turbo Expo 2015 GT2015-43055



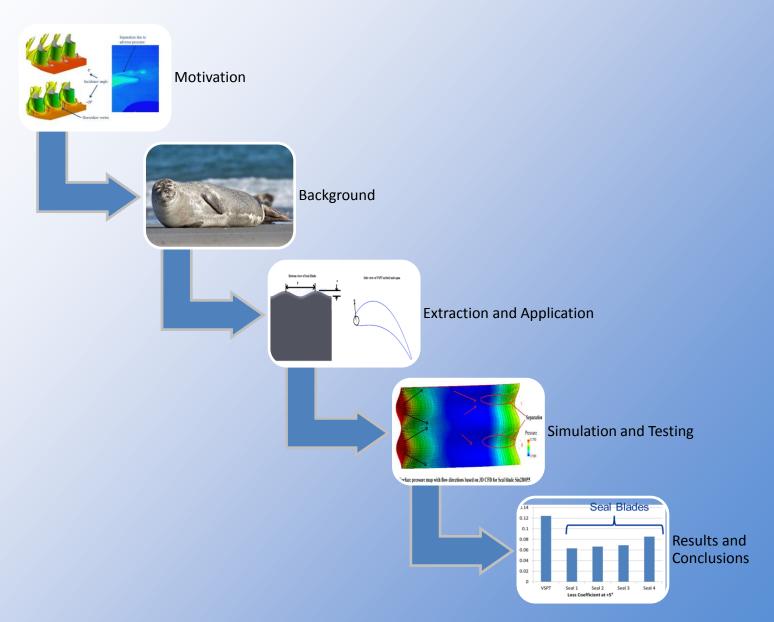




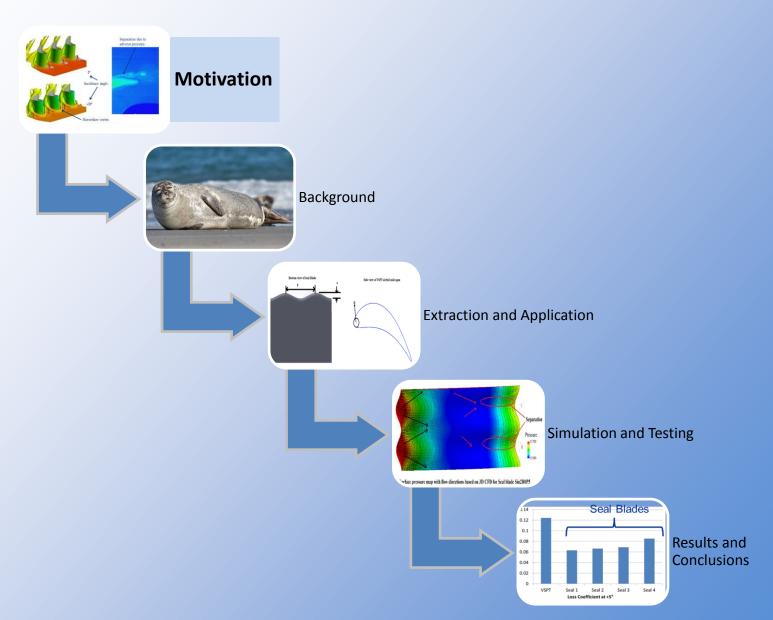


Team: Ali Ameri, Phil Poinsatte, Doug Thurman, Adam Wroblewski, Chris Snyder











NASA Aeronautics Programs







Fundamental Aeronautics Program

Conduct fundamental research t

will produce innovative concepts,

tools, and technologies to enable

that fly in all speed regimes.

revolutionary changes for vehicles

conduct research at an integrated system-level on promising concepts and technologies and explore/assess/demonstrate the benefits in a relevant environment

Integrated Systems

Research Program









Airspace Systems Program

Directly address the fundamental ATM research needs for NextGen by developing revolutionary concepts, capabilities, and technologies that will enable significant increases in the capacity, efficiency and flexibility of the NAS.





Aviation Safety Program

Conduct cutting-edge research that will produce innovative concepts, tools, and technologies to improve the intrinsic safety attributes of current and future aircraft.









Aeronautics Test Program

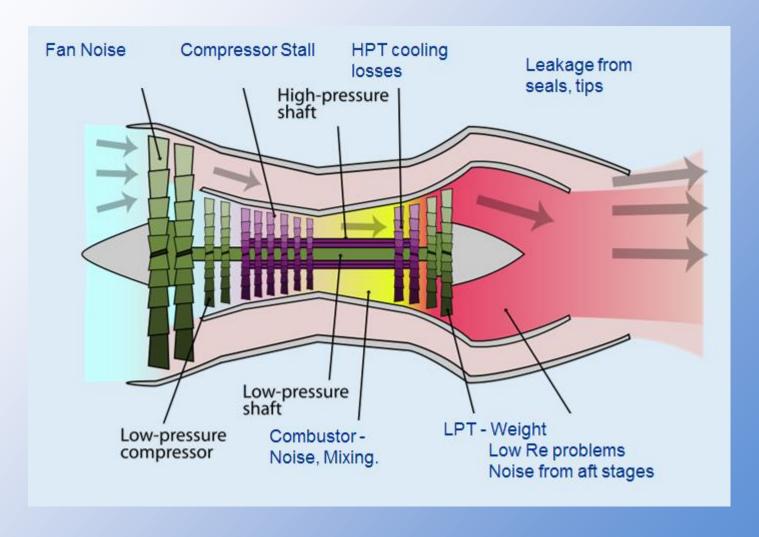
Preserve and promote the testing capabilities of one of the United States' largest, most versatile and comprehensive set of flight and ground-based research facilities.







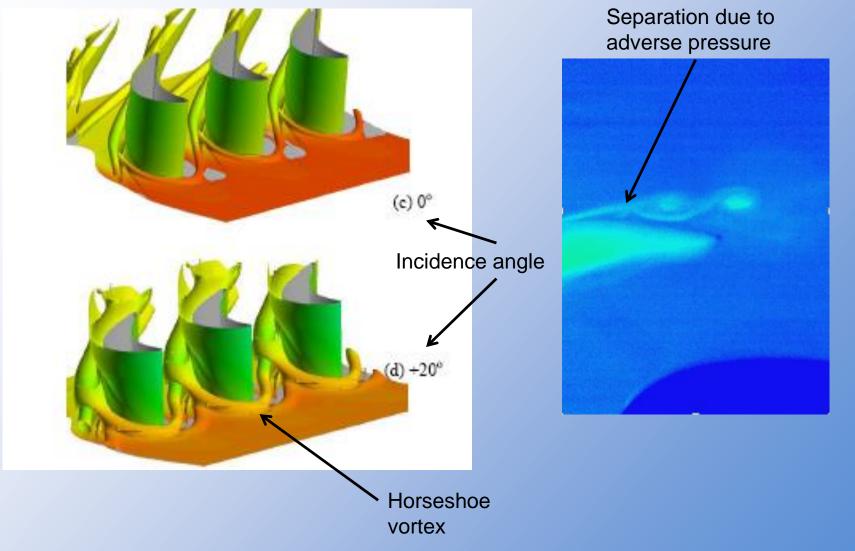
Engine Performance Hits



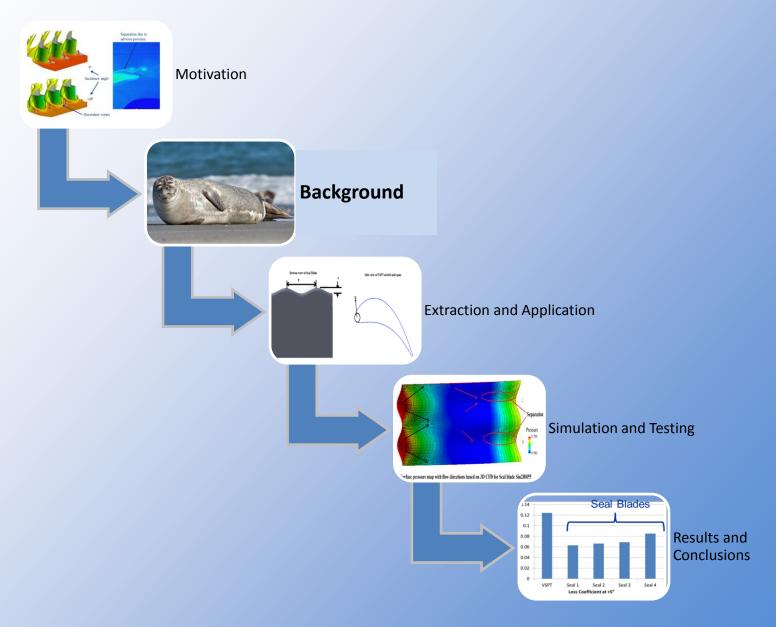
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turbofan_operation_lbp.svg



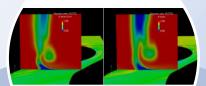
Incidence, Low Reynolds Number Challenges







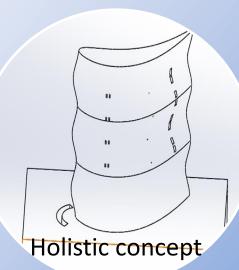




Slot upstream of Leading edge at the hub for suction



Trailing edge slots with spanwise pulsing (adjacent slots pulse out of phase)





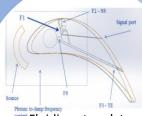
Plenum to remove incoming signals

Shyam V., Ameri A., Poinsatte P., Thurman D., Wroblewski A., Snyder C., Culley D., Raghu S., "Holistic Aeropropulsion Concepts", NARI Seedling Fund Phase 1 final report,

http://nari.arc.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/Shy am_Holistic%20Concepts_Final%20Report %20for%20FY13%2054%2022_single_colu mn_v3_0.pdf



Seal Blade for operability, acoustics



Fluidic network to direct traffic and manage frequency content

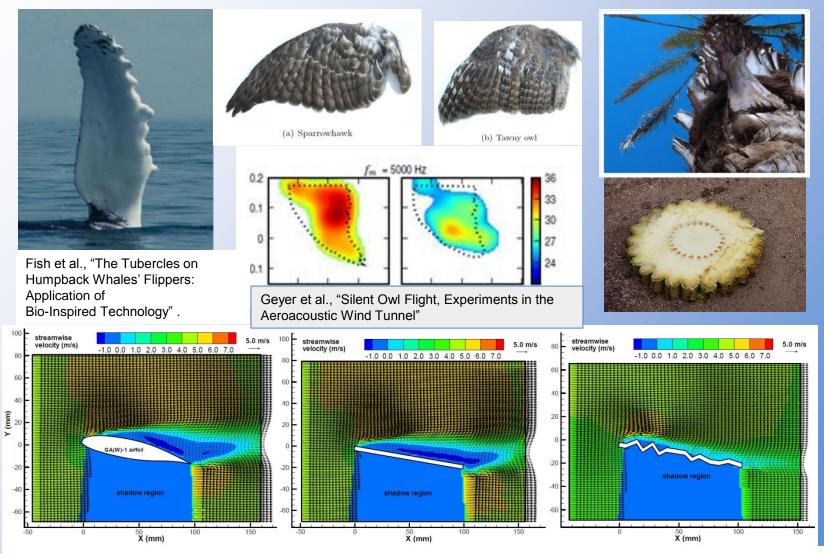


Alternative Approaches

- Flow control
 - Requires power
 - Local effects that could be detrimental elsewhere
 - Cannot adjust to changing environment
 - VGJs (Vortex generating jets) extensively researched
 - Blowing into BL is common
- Design compromise by averaging over mission
- Noise reduction by blowing into wake costs 5% compressor bleed – unacceptable



Bio-inspired Approaches



Tamai et al., "Aerodynamic Performance of a Corrugated Dragonfly Airfoil Compared with Smooth Airfoils at Low Reynolds Numbers"



- "Harbor seals use their whiskers to analyze water movements (hydrodynamic trail following).
- This structure effectively changes the vortex street behind the whiskers and reduces the vibrations that would otherwise be induced by the shedding of vortices from the whiskers (vortexinduced vibrations)."
 - Hanke et al (2010)



Hypothesis: Whiskers must have some degree of incidence tolerance to enable detection of prey proximity and direction

Harbor Seal



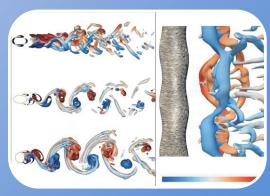
Harbor Seal



Seal swimming



Whisker samples



VIV results from Witte et al. (2012)

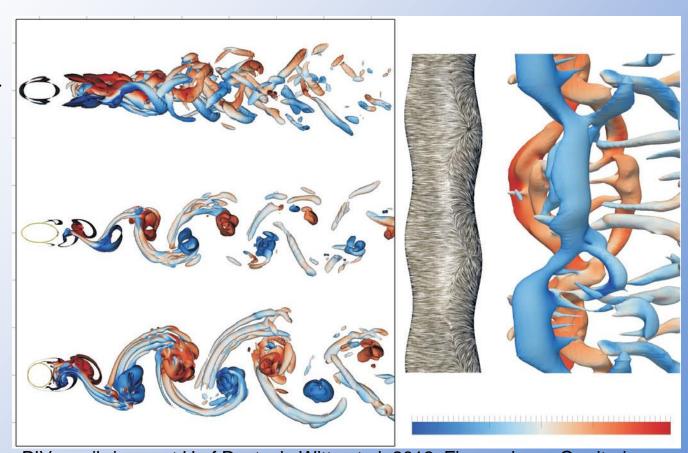


Harbor Seal

Seal whisker

Ellipse

Cylinder



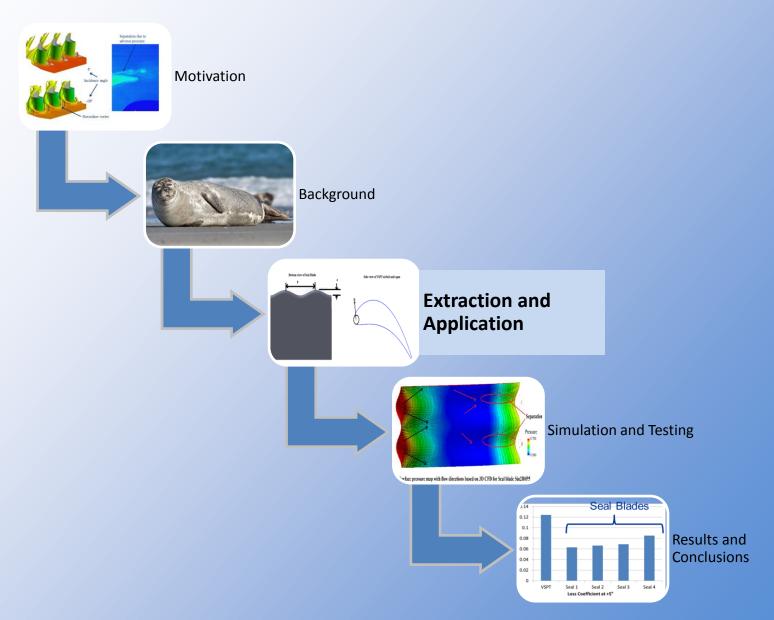
PIV on vibrissae at U of Rostock. Witte et al. 2012. Figure shows Q-criterion

- 40% mean drag coefficient reduction over cylinder
- 90% reduction of unsteadiness

12

Re = 500







- Create span-wise pressure gradient on suction side using span-wise undulations
- Push adverse gradient to valleys near trailing edge

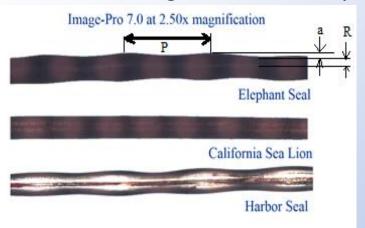
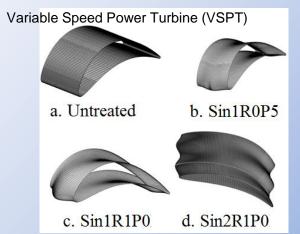


Figure 4. Scans of Pinniped vibrissae using optical microscope showing vibrissae parameters



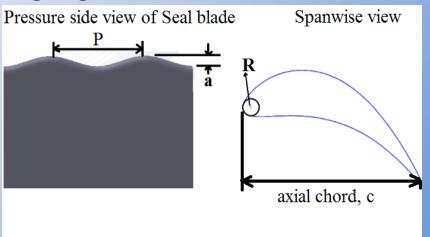
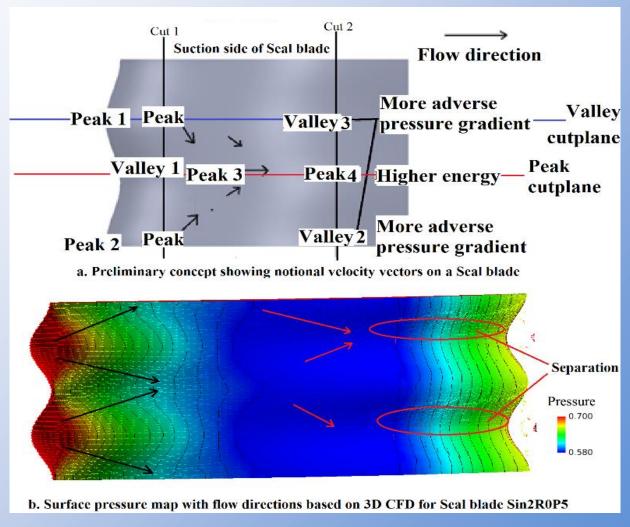


Figure 5. Parameters of undulations for the 'Seal Blade'

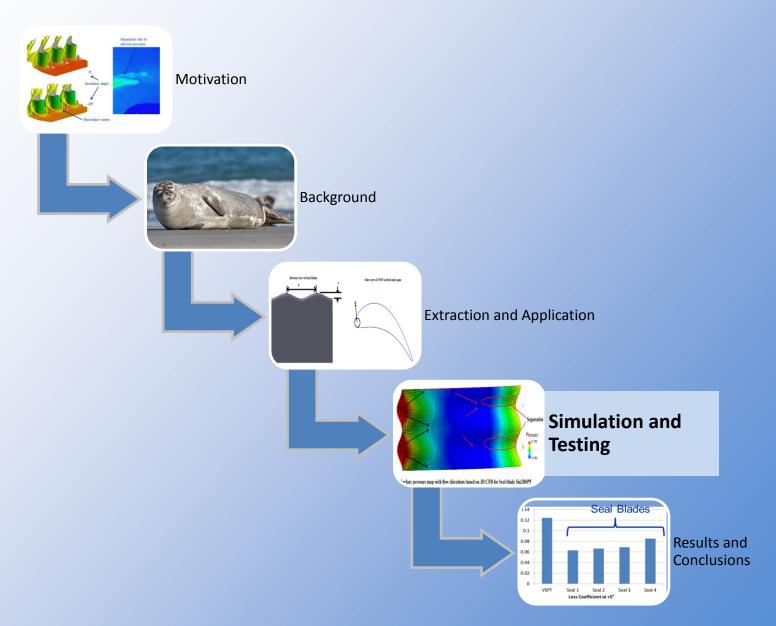
Parameters	Seal	Sin1R0P5	Sin1R1P0	Sin2R0P5	Sin2R1P0
Reference Radius, R	0.54	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Peak to Peak, P	1.82	1.55	1.55	3.00	3.00
LE amplitude, a	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.12	0.23
ratio R/P	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15
ratio a/P	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.04	0.08



- Trailing edge valleys occur at span-wise location of leading edge peaks
- Peaks transition to valleys at crown location









Feasibility Study of Biomimetic Concept



Water table visualization
• CFD qualitative validation



Unsteady 3D CFD using Glenn-HT

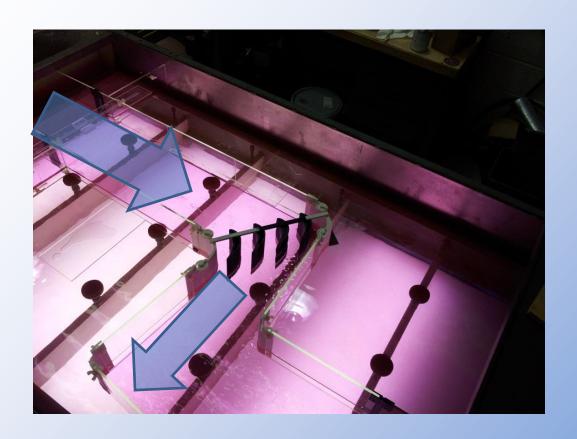
- Cp distribution at various span-wise locations
- Average wake pressureloss coefficient 10% chord downstream of TE
- Multiple incidence angles



Wind Tunnel Testing

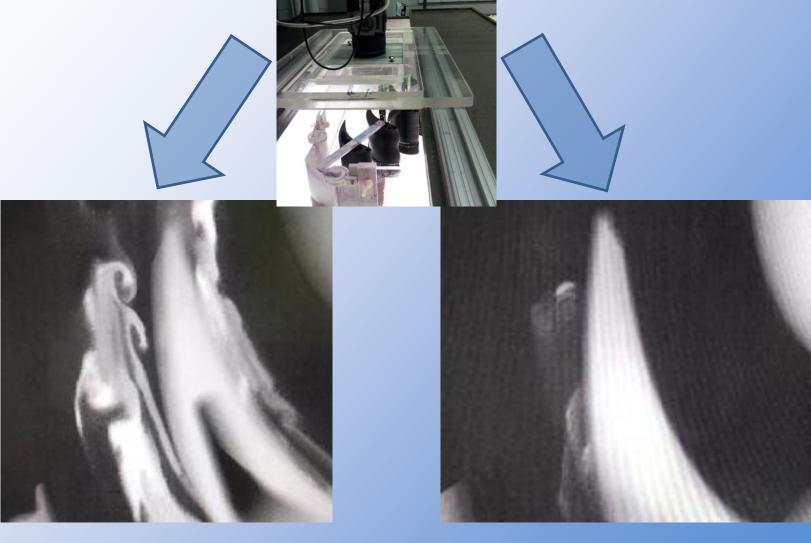
- SW2 cascade facility
- •Total pressure surveys at 10% chord downstream of TE
- Hotwire surveys at 10% chord downstream of TE
- Multiple incidence angles









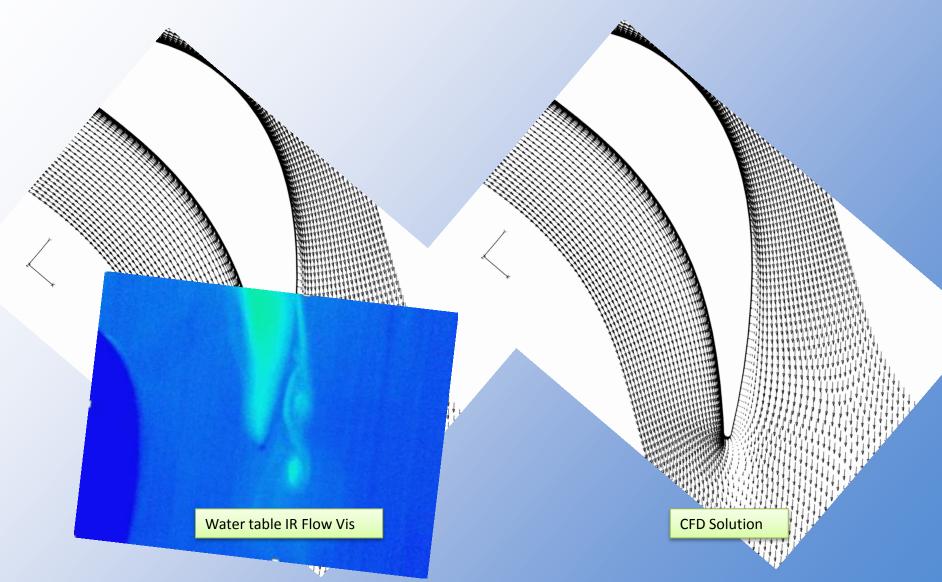


VSPT – 0 incidence

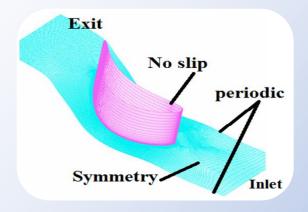
Seal Blade – 0 incidence



CFD Qualitative Validation











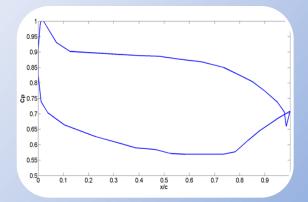
a. SW-2 test facility

wind tunnel

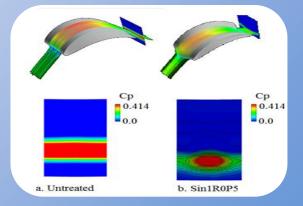
CFD setup

Wind tunnel SW-2

Low inlet turbulence ~ 4%, Re = 100,000

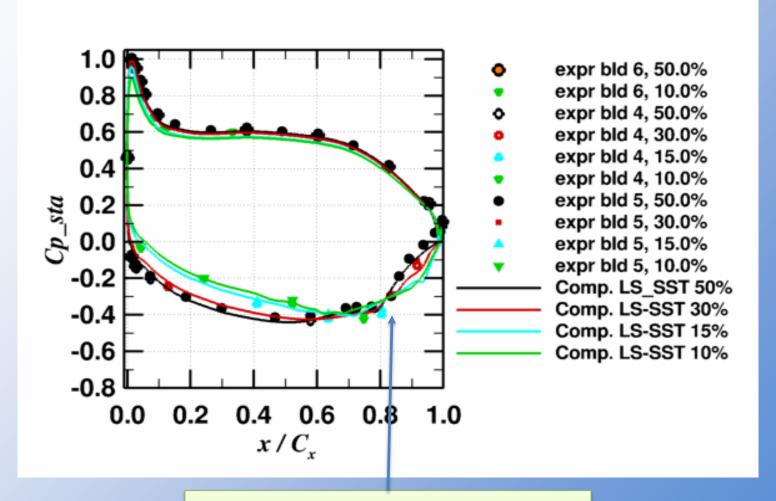


Pressure profiles - CFD



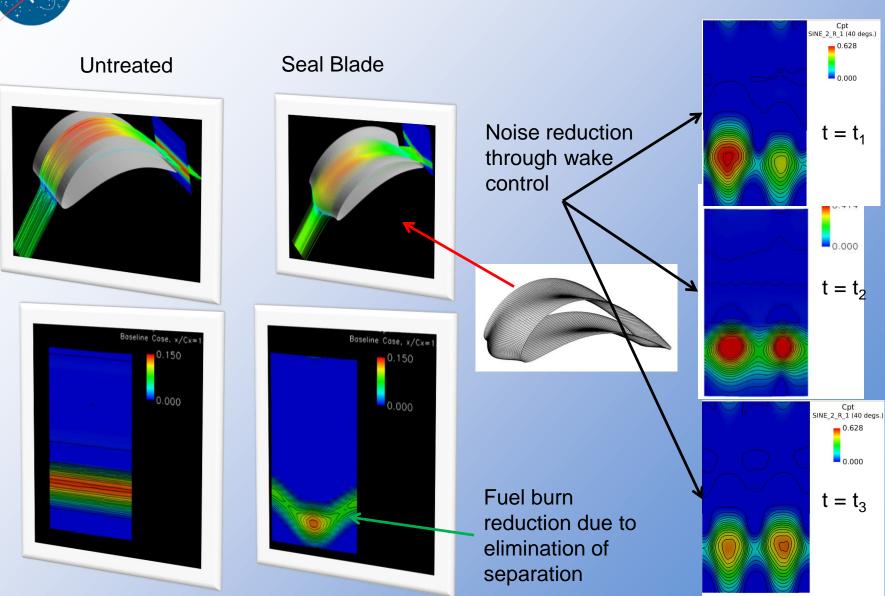
Blade pressure distribution - CFD and experiment



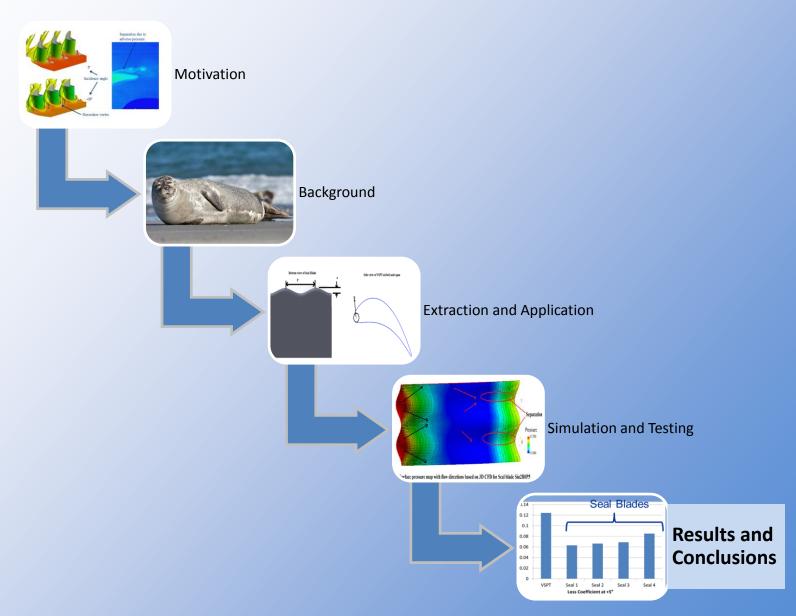


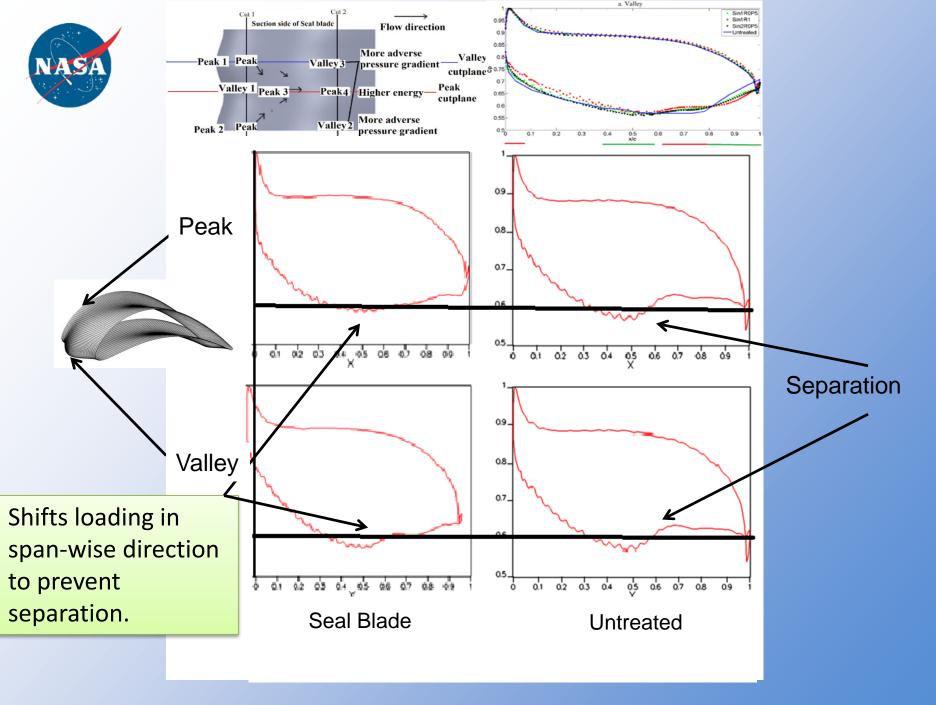
Separation captured by CFD (black line)













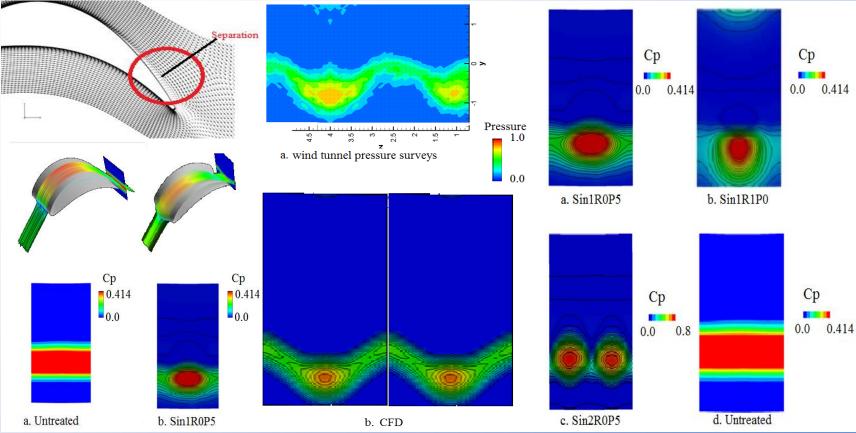


Figure 14. Bottom - pressure loss coefficient for a. Untreated blade and b. Sin1R0P5 Seal blade at $+5^{\circ}$ incidence angle. Top - Relative location of planes at x/c = 1.1.

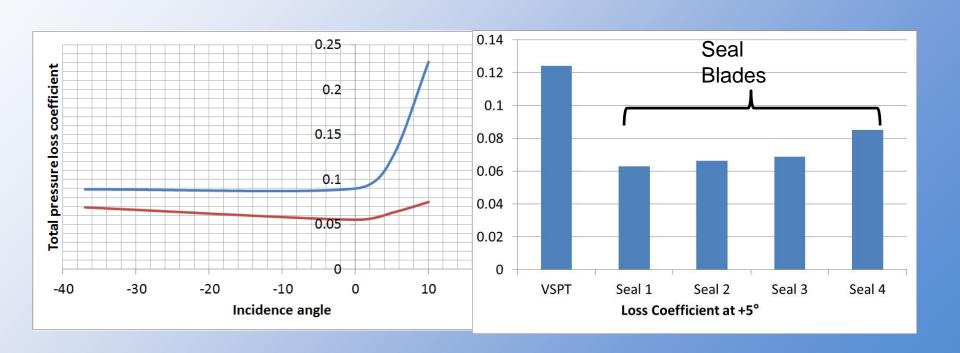
Figure 15. Static pressure in the wake of Sin1R0P5 Seal blade obtained from a. Wind tunnel total pressure survey of the wake at x/c = 1.1 and b. CFD simulation at $+5^{\circ}$ incidence angle

Figure 17. Wake pressure loss coefficients for Seal blades compared to Untreated blade.



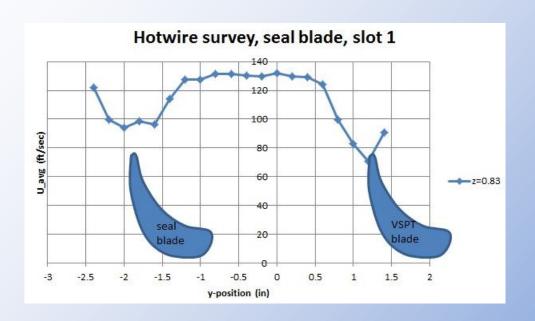
Incidence tolerance over wide range leads to fuel burn reduction

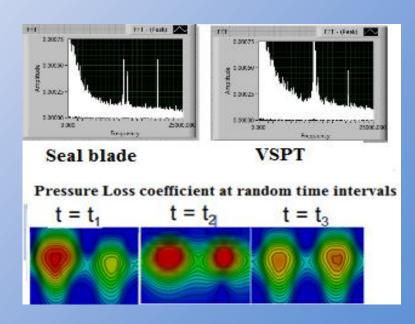
50% improvement in pressure recovery leads to fuel burn reduction



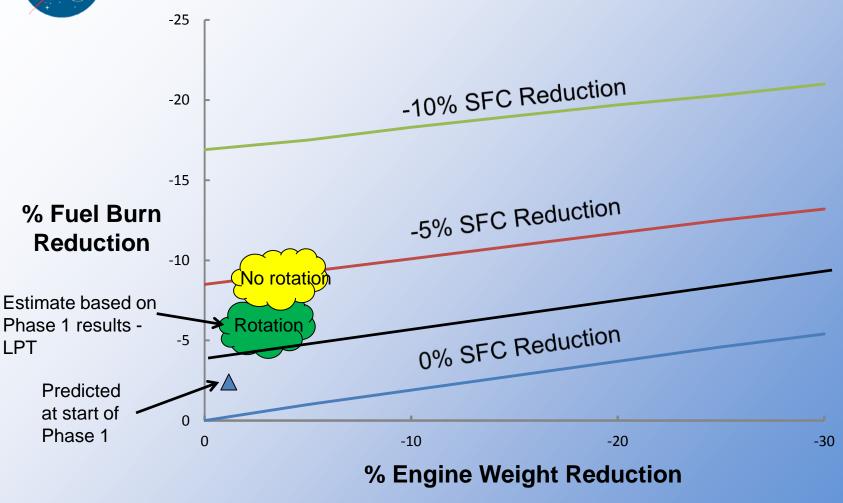


Circumstantial Evidence









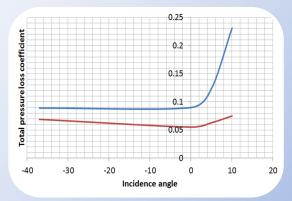
- » This was previous work for a 300 PAX aircraft
- » Benefits might be slightly lower for N2A (767 class) aircraft



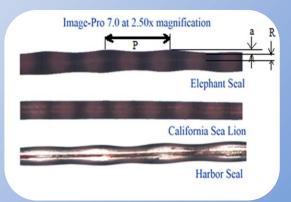
0.12 0.1 0.08 0.06 0.04 0.02 0 VSPT Seal 1 Seal 2 Seal 3 Seal 4 Loss Coefficient at +5°

Bio-inspired blade showed 50% drag reduction over baseline

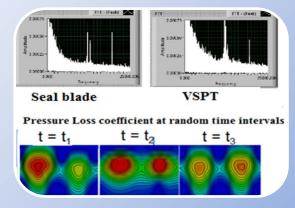
Conclusions



Blades treated with the Seal Vibrissa–like undulations were shown to be insensitive to incidence change



Blade with seal whisker LE parameters showed best results



Possible benefits to noise reduction



Several other applications could benefit more directly



